MARK CREATER STREET, S

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CUBA.

SERIOUS COLLISION AT SEA.

Total Loss of the Schooner Sarah Emma.

Maval Preparations to Head Off the Crescent City.

THE EFFECT OF THE ELECTION OF GENERAL PIERCE.

MILITARY PRACTICE IN HAVANA.

Manifesto of the American Government.

Onslaught of George Law and the Fillibusters. die, die, die.

The steamer Black Warrior, R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., Commander, from Mobile and Havana, arrived and anchored inside the Horse Shoe at half past two o'clock yesterday morning She left Mobile at 12 M. on the 9th inst , and arrived at Havana on the 11th. at 4 o'clock P. M. Sailed for New York at noon, on the 12th inst , with thirty-five passengers, and a large freight of cotton, tobacco and segars.

On Tuesday evening, 16th, about half past S o'clock, Barnegat light bearing west northwest, standing to the northward, the steamer Black Warrior, in charge of a pilot, made the schooner Sarah Emma, of St. Georges, bound from New York to Philadelphia, on the port bow, standing to the southeast. The Black Warrier immediately put her helm hard a port, stopped the engine, and backed it the scheener stood directly across the strong; steamer's bow and came in collision, carrying away her bowsprit and doing other damage. The schooner was cut down nearly to the water's edge. The steamer was rounded to, and her boats sent alongside, when the captain of the schooner, having determined to abandon her, the crew were brought off, and the schooner left at anchor in about nine fathoms water.

We learn from Havana that the Crescent City difficulty had been revived, at the instance of some of the old Spaniards, who represented to the Captain-General that his retrogression in the matter would have the appearance of cowardice, and finally persuaded him to insist that his understanding with Judge Conkling only had reference to one voyage. When the Black Warrior left Havana, a Spanish man-of war steamer was cruising off the More, to prevent the Crescent City from entering, with or ders, it is said, to stop her at all hazards; but we have good authority for believing that the Captain-General already regrets a renewal of trouble, and, if she persists, she will be allowed to enter.

In regard to other American vessels there have been no difficulties; on the contrary every attention has been shown them. The American steamer Ometepe, belonging to the Nicaragua Company, put into Havana for coal and water, without a bill of health, contrary to the Quarantine regulations of the port. She was, however, given every facility, and having obtained her supplies sailed on the morning of the 12th inst for San Juan. The British steam frigate Highflyer and two sloops of war, with three French men of war, were in the harbor, but not an American ship of war.

Havana was healthy, but business dull.

The Presidential Election in the United States.

[From the Diario de la Marina, Nov. 8.]

It is now certain that not only the great electoral contest in the neighboring country has been decided, and the person designated who is to fill the Presidential chair for the coming four years, to begin from March next—but also, thanks to the rapidity of communications and the activity of the telegraph, the result of the battle, with all its minute details—has been fully accordanced. The votes that were has been fully secretained. The votes that were put into the ballot box on the soond inst. only bore the names of the electors who were to elect the President; but the strict organization of parties the President; but the strict organization of parties in the Angle-American confederacy, renders this last act but a mere vain, senseless formula. The Presidential electors are designated by the majority of the people in all the States except South Carolina, which last we might call almost a stranger in the body of the Union, and which selzes every opportunity of perpetuating and manifesting its moral heterogeneousness. The electors, therefore, are a mere instrument of the democratic will and their sufficients brown habitants. auffrage is known beforehand

There is but one single case in which it might There is but one single case in which it might fellow, that even after the popular election, the result of the same might remain enveloped in doubt, and that is where there being several candidates, neither of them should obtain the majority of votes requisite, and the election should therefore be submitted to Congress Of this incident, however, there have been but two instances; the one at the mitted to Congress Of this incident, however, there have been but two instances; the one at the time of Jefferson's first election, and the other at the time of John Quincy Adams, in 1824. This incident has not been reproduced since that time, however, nor is there much probability of its being renewed. The spirit of the institutions of every country becomes more manufest with the lapse of years, and the tendency of those of the United States is clearly to increase the decisive influence of the masses. The combination which, in 1824, was able to place John Quincy Adams in the Presidential chair, with a smaller number of popular votes, would perhaps not be tolerated now by the fierce democracy! A division of votes would therefore indicate a wide breach in the tendencies and desires of the multitude, and would perhaps pressee other indicate a wide breach in the tendencies and desires
of the multitude, and would perhaps presage other
and more serious events. Such a supposition, however, is very far from being likely, as any one who
has studied the real state of public affairs, public
epinion, and the probabilities of the future, will
readily acknowledge.

If, then, the depiried Mr. Webster retained any
home of readuling such a result by persisting in sus-

readily acknowledge.

If, then, the departed Mr Webster retained any hope of producing such a result by persisting in sustaining his position as a caudidate, he had prepared for himself another deception and another disappointment to be added to the many and serious ones that marked his public career, and which contributed to embitter, if not to precipitate his last moments. We would not however, do his lofty sagacity the injustice of believing that he nourished such decires. His conduct, we think, cannot be considered otherwise than as an act of pique against General Scott, similar to that which induced him to prevent the triumph of Mr Fillmore, whose triumph would have been almost certain in the waig convention, if the friends of the Secretary of State had lent their frank and hearty support to the head of the government, when they saw that their own hopes were forever desiroyed. It may perhaps be, that Mr. Webster aspired to promote the more rapid dissolution of the whig party under its present form, an object which no few coiefs of that party have in view; that it must, however, soon be realized is a perspective that presents itself with all the appearance of inevitable fatality.

But be all this as it may, the death of the great orator has effaced even the last trace of dissidence.

But be all this as it may, the death of the great orator has effaced even the last trace of dissidence. None of the minor parties to at had put forward a candidate, neither the States Rights, nor even the Free Sollers, have at present anything formal or systematic about them, nor do they conceive a shadow of hope that their candidate will carry even a single State. The free sell party may be endowed with very great importance considered, in the light of the results which it is likely to produce infuture, but at present its action is so limited that it does not even allow it to injure, and prevent the triumph of, this or that candidate. The fight is between Fierce and Scott exclusively, and we cannot, therefore, doubt but that the next arrival from the United States will admount to us which one of the

fore, doubt but that the next arrival from the United States will announce to us which one of the two has definitively carried the day.

The final event is so close at hand that it appears hardly worth while to anticipate the receipt of facts by mere suppositions and arguments supporting them. Still we must repeat our firm conviction that Pierce depends and eith good reason—with almost entire certainty, on the victory. What is most important for us, however, in our capacity as a foreign and neighboring nation, is not the name of this or that individual, but the ideas which each may represent, or be supposed to represent. Under this view of the case we cannot do less than repeat our intimate conviction that on whatever side fortune may incline the scales, the resoft must be entirely indifof the case we cannot do less than repeat our intimate conviction that on whatever side fortune may
incline the scales, the resort must be entirely indifferent to us, in the solution of the problem which
has been laid. Such a belief though warring apparently with common sense, rests on two fundamental
principles, to wit, that the necessities of government
moderate the imputue of the more fiety orators of
the people, and that the why party in the United
States is very far from being a truly conservative
one, and as such from offering desirable guarantees.
Were we here to record the name of Mr Clayton,
we might find a text for the most diffuse and extended arguments, but we would prefer, nevertheless,
to set forth, at greater length, the reasons several
times habituated in our columns, with regard to this times insipuated in our columns, with regard to this important matter. But as the certain result will very shortly be known to as it is better to put off the argument till shat time, than to found our cal-

their very great probability, may eventually turn

their very great probability, may eventually turn out incerrect.

General Franklin Pierce is now President of the United States. This candidate, whose success we never one moment, hesitated in predicting, was changed into an official romination, as sona as General Scott alone became designated as his rival. This conviction of ours never flagged for one instant, even, when towards the end of the contest, our well-informed correspondents began to express their doubts as to the issue.

What is, however, calculated to astonish us somewhat, is the complete rout of the whig party; for this, we were to a very great extent prepared, but we did not imagine that it would ever reach that point. To find suything at all analagous to it, we must go as far back as the election of Mr. Monroe in 1820, and even as on that occasion, the complete dissolution of the old federal party was made clearly manifest, so this last occasion clearly shows, according to the best judges, a similar ruin of the whig party, erreneously called the heir of the former. Such are the words, or at least such the prediction, attributed with sufficient authority to give such a report credit to Mr. Webster, on his death bed.

Viewed in this light, the recent election is of very considerable importance in the movements of the

Viewed in this light, the recent election is of very considerable importance in the movements of the home policy of the United States All the cause which contributed to this result deserve to be exwhich contributed to this result deserve to be explained. Before all, we must record the fact that
the zo-called democratic party is the true and
logical representative of the ideas prevailing in that
society, whereas the whig party was a bastard association, without fundamental doctrines, without
aim, without any fixed will, and therefore devoid
of all vital force, and of the very first elements of
existence. Besides, that conservative instinct prevaling in the United States, and relation to exervexistence. Besides, that conservative instinct pre-vailing in the United States, and relating to every-

existence. Besidos, that conservative instant prevailing in the United States, and relating to everything connected with the peuliar spirit of the institutions of the country, contributed not a little to the victory obtained by Mr Pierse. With Mr. Fillmore as their chief, the whigs would have disputed their ground; with General Scott and his supposed tendencies to the free soil creed, any serious context was out of the question.

But though the dostrines of that sect appear to be disposed of, and although the Wilmot provise has disappeared from the political arena, it were a grave error to suppose that their influence is entirely aunihilated. Almost every society contains within itself some danger constantly weighing on the minds of all, but with regard to which silence is the more prefound in proportion as the peril is greater; and for this reason the greater guarantees offered for the maintenance of the Union, by an obscure candidate like Mr. Pierce, have had a share, and by no means a small one, in the result of the recent elections.

But if, with regard to domestic affairs, Mr. Pierce's remination and election offer a theme for serious reflections, we reveal once more our former.

But if, with regard to demestic affairs. Mr. Pierce's nomination and election offer a theme for serious reflections, we repeat once more our former assertion, that their influence is entirely nugatory as regards international policy. The demonstration of this apparent paradox is a task which we have, for some time, set down for our pen, and which we shall, before very long, fulfil to the best of our very limited abilities.

The Preparations for an Invasion.

[From the Gaceta de la Habana, Nov. 7]

OFFICIAL.

ARMY OF THE ISLAND OF GURA.

General Order of Nov. 15, 1852.

His Excellency, the Captain General, has been pleased to order, that the infantry regiments of Spain Bailea and a Goroa, each and all of them, send in succession and by turns, one of their companies to the place desired to practice target firing, in the immediate neighborhood of Atarco Castle, with a view to perfecting themselves in this important and useful exercise. Every day therefore, without distinction of feast days, a company of the said troops, to be designated by the Brigadier General of the Plaza, will repair for the purpose aforessid to the said spot. The said company so designated, will leave its quarters so that the first shot may be fired at nine o'clock and the last at ten; the method and system observed in this exercise to be the most advantageous and convenient for the furtherance of the end proposed by His Excellency.

The foregoing provision will begin to onerate on Mon-

for the furtherance of the end proposed by His Excel-lency.

The foregoing provision will begin to operate on Mon-day next, and the corps whose turn it may be to seed a company, will do so, even though it have made arrange-ments for a military parade or be on service in the Plaza.

The capitans of each corps will give a monthly account of the progress of their troops

His Excellency, with a view to prevent any unforessen mistortune, has further ordered that the above order be published in the general order of the day, and that it be necessive inserted in the newspapers of the Plaza in or-der that it may be known to all, and particularly to the laborers and fishermen who frequent the neighborhood of the raid spot.

the raid spot.

LUIS FERNANDEZ DE CIRDOVA, of Golân.

HAVANA, November 5, 1852.

Fete on Board the Highflyer Steamer.

[From the Diario, Nov 10 ] In order to celebrate, with the true spirit of chivalry and respect, our monarchy, the birthday of the Prince of Wales, heir apparent to the English crown, the commander and officers of the beauerful steamship Highflyer, took advantage of that vessel's steamship highliyer, took advantage of that vessel's permanent stay in our port, to get up a sarae or bail, on board of her. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a large consourse of beautiful ladies present, numbering among them many of these who compose the flower of our aristocracy, both in point of birth, and in point of beauty; they formed the nucleus of a reunion, which will leave pleasant souverins to all who were which will feave pleasant souverins to all who were present. Among these we must mention the brilliant staff corps of efficers of the French war steamer. The ball room, formed of an elegant tent, spread over the deck of the vessel, combined simplicity and good taste, and we, who but two days before, and thanks to the amiability of Captain Maxson, had visited that imposing array of guns, could hardly bring upon ourselves to believe that we were in the same place. Nor had the whole warlike apparatus entirely disappeared, for at the extreme end in the same piace. Nor had the whole warlike apparatus entirely disappeared, for at the extreme end of the room stood the crown of feathers, emblem of the principality of Wales, placed on an elegant trophy of arms of every description, and sustained on both sides by the pavilion of the United Kingdom. The roof of this tent was composed of the flags of different nations, among which the Spanish banners occupied the most conspicuous piace, and the same spirit of gallantry was to be noted in the ornaments of the stage occupied by the orchestra; this latter was covered with the yellow and red colors most gracefully arranged. The refreshments, provided with the most sumptuous profusion, occupied a sort of ante room, formed by the prolongation of the deck, and on whith all the accidents of the total, were most skilfully taken

prolongation of the deek, and on which all the accidents of the tocal were most skilfully taken advantage of to heighten the effect."

Such, then, is a slight sketch of this agreeable fâte, in which shone at one and the same time, the tone of the most refined society, and the amiable frankness which, if it is innate is the distinguished chiers of her Majesty's navy, does not, on the other hand, badly agree with the type of our Cuban customs. We should be very higoly pleased if the stay of the foreign war steamers in our port were prolonged to the national celebration in honor of our august sovereign. This celebration is already close at hand, and we should like, on that occasion, not only to have our guests witness the profound respect cally to have our guests witness the profound respect with which the Spanish nation looks upon the royal authority and its sacred traditions, but also admit them as intimate friends and brothers, to our domestic hearth, and return, as far as our scanty means would allow, an acknowledgment of the sympathy and friendship for which we are indebted to them.

As to the rest, if, as appears certain, his excellency the Captain General received on Sunday last, at his table, the commanders of the four English and French vessels anchored in the bay, we are condent that he has not only fulfilled, in a baseming manner, his pleasing duties to wards the heirs of our Queen and sovereign, but also that he was the wor-thy interpreter of the sentiments of profound cor-diality which our nation entertains for these accomplished gentlemen and the brilliant officers unde

Statement of Purser Smith. In connection with the news from Cuba, we give the following affidavat of Purser Smith, of the Oce-cent City, sworn to on the 21st October:— COPY OF AN APPIDAVIT OF PURSER SMITH

cent City, sworn to on the 21st October:—

COPY OF AN APPIDAVIT OF PURSER SMITH

United States of America, Southern District of New
York, as.—I. William Smith. Purser of the United States
mail steamship Crescent City being duly sworn, depose
and say, that the allegations contained in a c-tain order
or manifesto, signed M. Galliano, an officer of the govern
ment of the Island of Cuba, and dated at Havana the
fourth day of September, 1852, and receated in the official
paper at Havana, that I had, "published the most governments of the Island." and
the further allegations which I understand have been
made officially to the government of the United States,
that I had heid communication with disaffected persons
in the port of Havana in the island of Cuba, and had
been the bearer of letters or message to and from such
persons, are all utterly without foundation. I have never
written nor published anything against the government
of the said island of Cuba, are have I over carried letters
or messages to and from disaffected persons in said
island or the proceedings of its authorities. I have confined myself strictly to the discharge of the duties of
purrer of the ship and have demean-a myself accordingly.
Furthermore, it has been the express command of Jackin.
Porter, and of the Mail Steamship Company, that no officer or person employed on the ship should be allowed to carry letters outsite of the mail other than
those belonging to the ship's business, and when letters
have been sent on the steamer after the mails have been
closed and received on board, they have been placed in
charge of the purser, and in all cases delivered to the
postmater at Havanas. I also further depose and say,
that I buve never been in any manner connected with
any association or expedition for hostile purposes in relatin to the island of Cuba, or for annoping, resisting,
or interfering with its authority.

Sworn to, this 21st day of October, 1852 before me,
Joseph Brugham United States Commissioner for the District of New York.

The

The Spanish View of the Crescent City
Affair.

[From the New York Cronica (Spanish organ), Nov. 12.]
We do not know what impression may have been produced on the minds of our readers by the perusal of the letter directed to the Secretary of State by Mr. Roberts and by Mr. Law, the former the agent and the latter the president of the company to which the Crescent City belongs, and also by that public hid in a city paper by Mr. Green, empression

of the "secret colonization" of St. Domingo. They were all of them translated in our numbers of November 3 and 10, without any further commentary than what must naturally result to every reader from the perusal of the contents of these epistics. We shall now say a few words on these documents, however unworthy some of them may appear even of the slight attention which we purpose bestowing upon them.

convert unworthy some of them may appear even of the slight attentien which we purpose bestowing upon them.

The first point which cannot but call our attention in Mr Roberts' letter is the official position which he apparently wishes to assume, as agent of the United States Mail Steamship Company, and the stand which he seems to take as representative of the rights of public vessels of the United States, claiming, at the same time, the immediate action of the federal government in the vindication of any damages to which it may have been submitted by its own private conduct. Mr. Roberts claims that his vessels should be considered, in foreign parts, as war vessels of the Union, and he invokes the law of nations and international treaties to support the exemptions and immunities to which, as such, they would be entitled. These claims were first laid in the protest of Mr. Por er. On the occasion of our alluding to this protest, we already stated our opinion, that Mr. Porter was in no respect to be considered as differing from a captain in a merchant vessel, nor the vessel under his command as being entitled to privileges and immunities other than thosy appetutioned to the same class. Wheever nor the vessel under his command as being entitled to privileges and immunities other than thos) appertaining to vessels of the same class. Whatever may be the exemptions which the company may have ob since from its government in the ports of the Union, as a recompense for the services which the former may render in accordance with its contract, no foreign authority can be compelled to account, and the compensation of the the former may render in accordance with its contract, no foreign authority can be compelled to ascept a private agreement between the North American government and any of the citizens, and to regulate its port arrangements and police rules with a view to its observance. The steam vessels of the company reach Havans, after having been despatched from the New York and New Orleans custom houses, in the same manner as any other merchant vessel; and like the latter they are subject, immediately on entering the waters and harbors within the jurisdiction of Spain, to the laws and maval and other regulations which that country may have deemed proper to sanction. They are considered precisely in the same manner as the United States consider the steamers belonging to the Royal Mail Company plying between Literpool and New York, some of which have already more than once been embargeed by the local authorities of New York and Boston for smuggling, and yet the proprietors of that line, though receiving from their government a heavy subvention for the public services which they render by virtue of their contract, have never dreams of asking that the English government should interfere in the consequences of their own private transgressions in the said ports. And had the cause of the embargo, and even of the actual confiscation, been an evident or strongly presumptive attempt levelled against the institutions or tusi confiscation, been an evident or strongly pre-sumptive attempt levelled against the institutions or the public peace of the country, the same measure, the public peace of the country, the same measure, or some other still more severe, on the part of the American local authorities, would not warrant the intervention of the British government, provided the punishment inflicted did not exceed the nature and proportions of the offence, and provided, too, the said reports were not treated in an unjust or exceptional manner by reason of their being English or belonging to any foreign nation. If even the United States have an undeniable right to punish foreigners or foreign vessels who infrings their laws and general and local regulations while within the limits or their jurisdiction, under what protonce can Spain be denied the exercise of the same right within the limits of hers?

can Spain be desired the exercise of the same right within the limits of hers?

But this simple question has been satisfactorily disposed of by good American authorities, and the Journal of Commerce of this very day supports our position in an article which we translate from that paper. What we desire is, to gather the practical facts that occur to us to prove the error of those who believe that the United States, by reason of the practical facts are according to the processing the control of the practical facts. those who believe that the United States, by reason of their peculiar organization, do not recognise the right belonging to every nation to punish or to exclude from its territory those foreigners who injure it in its peace, its safety, and its public morals, or its political institutions. We desire to show, too, how vain an attempt it would be to seek to make the United States a party to the settlement of a difference provoked by the disrespectful and offensive conduct of the employees of a commercial company towards the Spanish authorities.

There is one matter, however, on which we would express our opinion, before abandoning the subject

express our epinion, before abandoning the subject of the steamship company. We think that neither Mr Roberts nor Mr. Law are unware, at heart, of the extravagance and madness of their pretensions, particularly of their open threat of waging a private

ar against Spain.
Perhaps, however, it were as well for us to men Perhaps, however, it were as well for us to mention the causes which public rumor attributes to the noisy conduct of these gentlemen Mr. Roberts, general agent of the company, when he wrote his letter to the Secretary of State, and offered, with an imperial tone, to put down the "obstinacy" of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, had presented himself as a candidate for national representation, and his name was at the corner of every street, among those of the other pretenders Mr. Law, on the other hand, according to reliable reports and our private sources of information, has in his possession a certain number of muskets, by some laid as high as one hundred and fifty thousand—this number, however, we take to be exaggerated. These muskets were purchased of the government, which diskets were purchased of the government, which dis-posed of them at a nominal price, they having been disearded on the introduction of some change or im-provement in the mode of constructing them Mr. Roberts, then, must needs ingratiate himself into the favor of a certain class, and nothing was better calculated to do this, and to throw renown on his name, than the humiliation of Spanish pride by his powerful and terrible anger Mr. Law, on the other hand, could not well keep his muskets, and as there is not much money and but little war in the His-pano-American provinces—some of which have more arms than they know what to do with—her more arms than they know what to do with—her more arms than they know what to do with—he must, of necessity, create a movement, or foment one already born, and then undertake a "private war," which would open a market for the sale of his muskets. Both of these motives were, it must be confessed, amply sufficient to justify the exciting of popular enthusiasm in favor of a certain invasion, to average "the insults and outrages heaped upon the company by the Spanish authorities."

If it be really true that such were the causes actuating the company in their somewhat obstinate and irritating time of conduct, it is to be hoped that now that its directors have perceived their error, and have seen that to persevere would only tend to injure their own interests, they will withdraw their inadmissable pretensions, and thus open the way to the prompt re establishment of free intercourse of the company with Cuba. If the authorities of the Island persist in excluding Mr Smith and the vessel that bears him, no one, powersed of his senses, can deny that the right is undeniably theirs. The Courier and Engurer, though admitting the right text.

de my that the right is underhably theirs. The Conrier and Enquirer, though admitting the right to exclude Mr Smith, denies the right to exclude the
vessel that carries him into a port within Spanish
jurisdiction, contrary to the express and reiterated
prohibition of the Spanish government. Such an
error in so sensible a paper is inconcivable.

We do no more than copy the public rumor, nor
is the opinion which we entertain with regard to the
members of the company, (Mr. Law excepted.) different from what we have always manifested, nor
would we desire that the character attributed to
the latter, nor the imminent "private war" of Mr.
Roberts should have the least tendency to embitter
in the alightest degree the authorities of Cuba, or
divert them from the just, dignified and secure
course, which they have thus far followed.

We must leave to some other opportunity the

We must leave to some other opportunity the mention of the few reflections suggested to us by the letter of Mr. Green on the matter of the "secret colonization" of San Domingo.

colonization" of San Domingo.

Views of the American Government in Regars to George Law, Marshal O. Roberts, Furser smith, and the American Flag.

[From the Washington Repoble, Nov. 17.]

There is a manifest determination in certain quarters to misrepresent the action of the administration in regard to the Havana difficulties, and to use them as material to strengthen fillibustering influences throughout the country. The Clevelaud (Onio) Plain Dealer, for example, has the following editorial in the number last received:

— Becascipul.—It appears from the despatches published year-erey in rigard to Cubas still insists upon his former requisition in regard to Purser Smith and Capitan Pearer Capitain Devenor, who now has command of the Crescent City, who after a long parley with the Caban authorities was graciously permitted to go on shore on certain restrictions, on his late trip there, but he refused to avail himself of this poor privilege. His correspondence with the consult there brought out the important fact viz: that the Spanish minister at Washington had obtained an assurance from Mr. Contral, the acting Secretary of State, that neither Capitain Porter nor Purser Smit schoold be permitted to return to the island. Shame! shame! upon such cowardice and pusilization flat our clivers and the honer of our government, ought to huiled from power sams cremonic.

Writing on the same subject, the New Orleans Delta announces that arrangements are in progress to give Purser Smith a public dinner, on the next return of the steamer to that city.

The Plain Dealer's "important fact "was shown in this paper on Monday to be a groundless invention of Mr. Goorge Law, and to it, therefore, we pay no further attention. Still it may be worth while to inquire once again wherein the administration has "forgotten the rights of our clivens and the honor of our government," and what distinguished services Purser Smith has rendered to his country that New Orleans should esteem him worthy of a public reception?

The Creecent City affa

that New Orleans should esteem him worthy of a public reception?

The Crescent City affair is wholly undeserving of the importance that has been attached to it, and would never have excited attention, if reckless speculators in powder and polition had not magnified and percepted the facts relating to it. The government of Cuba acted indiscreetly, it is true, and in a manner which one desiring to maintain friendly relations should have avoided; but there was nothing in its action, after all, that can be construct.

into a reasonable ground of quarrel, still less of

into a reasonable ground of quarrel, still less of war.

What publicist—what man of common sonse—denies to a country the right of enacting and enforcing such police regulations as its rulers may deem necessary to its peace and safety? France, in reasons of domestic trouble, decrees that certain suspected individuals and classes shall not cross her boundaries; and neither Ledru Rollin nor Louis Blanc questions her right to do so, however little they relieb the hardship it occasions. When Iraland was in a state of incipient rebellion. England seized and cast into prison American citizens who were suspected of fomenting mischief; and though fir. Bancroft remonstrated against the harshness of the proceeding, neither he nor Mr. Buchanan, the then Secretary of State, disputed the right on which it rested. At this moment South Carolina asserts her right to hold in duress colored subjects of Britain entering Charleston harbor in British vessels; not because they have committed felony, but because their color brings them within the range of the police provisions, which the local authorities hold id be essential to the good order of the city. Still more: South Carolina and Louisiana claim and enforce the right of imprisming—and, under certain contingencies, solling—colored citizens of Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, sailing as servants on board of merchant ships or stemmers, when they trespass against local laws; laws not levelled against their, or drunkenness, or riot, but simply against the presence, in particular circumstances, of free colored individuals. Surely, then, the right conceded to England in times of peril, and exerted even now by France and by States of this Union, may, without impropriety, be claimed by Spain, and be exercised by her in any precautionary measures she may adopt to maintain her colonisi possessions intact. It is the right of self defence, and nothing more. If Cuba, having a disaffected population amongst the Creoles, he menseed by organized bodies in the United States, her government is

If Purser Smith availed himself of the visits of If Purser Smith availed himself of the visits of the Crescent City to Havana to obtain information which he communicated to parties in New York, who afterwards used it to the prejudice of the Havana authorities, they committed no offence against cur rights or honor when they prohibited his return. They did what the government of the United States, or of any other nation, would have done in similar circumstances. We do not say that Smith did what he is alleged to have done; we are willing to believe that he did not, after what Lieu, tenant Porter has said upon the subject; but so long as the authorities of Havana consider that their grounds of snepleion against him are valid, neither tenant Porter has said upon the subject; but so long as the authorities of Havana consider that their grounds of suspicion against him are valid, neither he nor we can complain. They are to be satisfied of his innecence, and he must abide by the consequences of the suspicion until the evidence adduced be sufficient to remove it. Taey now sek for his own disclaimer as the only proof required; and we cannot but think that Passed Midshipman Davenport was needlessly punctilious, when, on the last visit, he refused to allow Smith to comply with the demand. The testimony of the superior efficer should be enough; but the Captain General having decided otherwise, we are at a loss to perceive bow the national honor could have been compromised by humoring his dignity. Passed Midshipman Davenport may claim to fix the character of the tribunal which should administer justice in Smith's case, with as much reason as he claims to decide that the written disavowal of Smith is not necessary to meet the requirements of the Havana law. Such a claim, if seceded to, would reduce the sovereignty of nations to a nonentity.

Whether the Captain General exceeded his powers in Smith; he acrease the

Whether the Captain General exceeded his powwhether the Captain General exceeded his powers in excluding the Crescent City because the
obnoxious individual was on board, is a question on
which we do not propose to enter. But this we do
say, that the exclusion violated the spirit if not the
leiter of the treaty existing between Spain and
the United States. The course uniformly pursued
by Mr. Fillmore's administration—its efforts to
rigidly appropriate and to receive rigidly enforce treaty obligations, and to preserve relations of peace—should have restrained the Captain General from the unfriendly manifestation involved in the refusal to permit the landing of the mails and passengers. That was an act which admits of no justification. It was offensive to the government of this country, and calculated only to excite a retaliatory temper on the part of the

government of this country, and calculated only to excite a retaliatory temper on the part of the American people. As a matter of policy, it was absurd As a blow aimed at our ordinary commercial intercourse, it was singularly indiscreet.

But the Captain-General has not played the only absurd and indiscreet part that figures in this connexion Mr. George Law, or the steamship company of which he is the head, excels the Captain-General in both particulars. In attempting to force Purser Smith into Cuba. Mr. Law has done what admits of no excuse. He has arrogated to himself aright from which any upright government would shrink; and if he persist in pressing his position, he will be permitted to extricate himself from the dilemma that may result as best he can.

Suppose the United States to be threatened with

Suppose the United States to be threatened with Suppose the United States to be threatened with insurrection, or war, and a Spanish steamer plying to New York had on board an officer whom the Mayor of New York or the President of the United States, suspected of being a spy, we want to know how often the steamer would be permitted to enter dock with that officer on board. Would more than a single warning be given to her commander? We think not. Or, suppose that the British Anti-Slavery Society were to send a steamer to Charleston, with George Thompson as its purser, would the ton, with George Thompson as its purser, would the citizens permit him to land; or would the steamer be permitted to repeat the visit with the same incendiary as its officer? Or, suppose that the Boston Anti-Slavery Society were to make Fred Douglas captain of a schooner, freighted for New Orleans, would be be allowed to anchor alongside of the whari where Purser Smith is to be welcomed to a public dinner? Still we answer, no. And if, not being allowed to land, George Thompson or his black ally were to attempt to force himself into Charleston or New Orleans, we imagine that the authorities or the people of the city would resent the impertinence summarily and effectually.

We dare say that in such a case Mr. George Law

the impertinence summarily and effectually.

We dare say that in such a case Mr. George Law would call as loudly as anybody for vengeance. And yet Mr. Law's proceeding has been as offensive as that of any of these imaginary instances. Purser Smith was told that he could not enter Havana; still Mr. Law sent him, with instructions not to deny the charge pending against him. He senthim a second time—a third time—and, for aught we know, a fourth time yet awaits him. What is this but sheer bravado? What but a discreditable attempt to bully the Captain General into the surrender of a position rightfully held? What but a filbustering device to fan the flame of public excitement, and if possible to involve the two countries in the horrors of war?

citement, and if possible to involve the two countries in the horrors of war?

Of Mr. Smith's title to the honors promised him by the Delta, it is difficult to speak with a grave countenance. He may be an efficient purser and a most estimable man, though the public dinner is not intended as a recognition of him in either capasity. He is to be elevated into martyrdom, and to be fêted as one who has struggled to emanoipate Havanau! We shall be curious to learn who and how many consent to compromise themselves by participating in a display, which would be feldiculous if it were not so obviously designed for mischief.

While, then, the administration is prepared to uphold the rights of commerce, and to vindicate all the proper privileges of our citizens, it is neither prepared nor disposed to call in question the prerogative claimed by Cuba with regard to the exclusion of Purser Smith. The administration will maintain to the fullest extent the right of American vessels to trade with Havana;

regard to the exclusion of Peter Smith. Ineadministration will maintain to the fullest extent
the right of American vessels to trade with Havana;
and will guard unflinchingly the personal rights of
American citizens visiting Cuba who do not compromise themselves by an infraction of the local laws.
Further than this it will not—cannot—go. It will
not enter into war to gratify the caprices of an individual or a company—to subserve the purposes of
desperate adventurers—or to punish Spain for an
act in which she is sustained by the common law of
nations. It stands where it stood fifteen months
ago—uninducenced by clamor at home, unawed by
threats abroad. It will adhere to the principles of
honer and honesty, and will carry them out at sea
or on land, without references to consequences
Sush a policy may not receive the approbation of
those who cheer Mr. Law or fite Mr S nith; but it
will be sustained by the country as that most likely
to advance its interests, and to maintain its influence in the councils of the world.

TELEGRAPHIC. THE ADMINISTRATION, ITS ORGAN AND THE DIF-

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, NOV. 17, 1852.

The Republic of this morning contains an article on the views of the government as regards Cuba, which confirms the truth of my despatch to you at the time the outrage took place but which the Republic then denied. It now endeavors to defend there views. Its former articles were, it is believed, unauthorized. The article of to day

DINNER DECLINED AT NEW ORLEANS, Baltimone, Nov. 17, 1882 Licut Davesport and Purser Smith, of the Crescont City, declined the public dinner tendered them by the ci tizens of New Orleans.

TOAST PROM GENERAL PIERCE —A PEW LEFT —
The democracy of Nashua. N. H. had a calculation of
their triumph in the election of General Pierce, a few
evenings since; the Hen. Charles G. Atherton presiding
at the rable. The fourth regular toss bore rather hard
upon the coalition democrats in Massachusetts, as follows. It is a small broadside from Pierce bimself;—
"The Union Democrats of Massachusetts—It is gratifying to know that there are a few in the old Bay State
who have not bowed the knes to Basi but stand crostflinging to the breeze the broad flag of constitutional
Liberty and the reversignty of the States."

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

EIGHTEEN DAYS LATER FROM JAMAICA. Our Kingston and Aspinwall Correspondence. INTERCOURSE WITH HAYTI.

THE LATEST PROU THE ISTUMUS. die., die., die.

The steamship United States, Capt. William C. Berry, arrived yesterday afternoon from Aspinwall, whence she sailed at 6 o'clock P. M. on the 8th inst., via Kingston, Ja , leaving the latter port at 4 P. M. on the 11th. The United States brings Kingston

papers to the 11th inst. Our thanks are due to Mr. Geo F. Barney, the purser of the U. S., for the latest papers.

The House of Assembly of Jamaica was opened on the 9th inst., by the Governor, whose speech was duly delivered.

The Royal Mail Company's steamship Medway, arrived on the 6th inst , with the mails, which were transferred to her from the La Pista.

The prospects for next oron were fair as far as vegetation was concerned; but, nevertheless, the exports of next year will not exceed those of the

past, even if they reach the same amount. The health of the colony was fair. The epidemics has disappeared, and the ordinary cases of disease

of which we hear, were not of a severe character. A correspondent writes from Vere, under date of 2d November, that "there was a very sharp shock of earthquake felt here yesterday morning about ten minutes to eleven o'clock."

Christian Bang, a scaman on board the American brig Monica, was drowned at Kingston, and his body was found on the 9th inst.

The Vivid, from Halifax to Port Maria, when The Vivid from Halifax to Port Maria, when in latitude 36 degrees 03 minutes, longitude 64 degrees west, fell in with the wreck of the schooner Felice Destino, from Lisbon for New York, out sixty-seven days. Captain and crew, consisting of ten men, were taken on board the Vivid and proceeded to Port Maria. A few casks of wine were all that were saved out of a valuable cargo, consisting of blocks of marble, wines, &c. The schooner went down almost immediately after being abandoned, her deck being all that was above water when the Vivid took off the captain and crew.

Our Jamalea Correspondence. KINGSTON, JA , Nov. 11, 1852. Meeting of the Legislature-The Rains-Health of the Island.

There is no particular news. The Legislature han just commenced its session-nothing has yet been done to report. The Governor, Sir Charles Grey, has officially announced that he will soon give up the office he holds, which has been received with much pleasure by the publis. The House has commenced the reduction of the expenditures with their own officers.

The island is now healthy, after the recent rains;

influenza is rather prevalent, as is also ague and fever. The rains are still coming down.
The steamer Medway, with the mails for England, left this morning, and H. M. ship Calypso, for Bar-

badoes. badoes.

I regret to report the death of Hon. Daniel Hart, a very popular gentleman in this city. He died much regretted by all classes.

This is all the news I can send you.

Arrival of a Haytlen Vessel of War.

[From the Kingston Journal, Nov. 4.]

The Haytien brig Charlotte, eighteen guns, came up the harbor and anchored off the Ordnance wharf yesterday, and is, we are told, to take on board from one of the wharves in this port, a steam engine, which has been purchased from some thrown-up estate in this island, by a party in this city, for one of Emperor Soulouque's estates in Hayti. Estates have heretofere been dismantled, and their machinery sold to Cuban planters; but this is the first time that Hayti has taken advantage of the depressed state of this country to purchase thrown-up machinery to carry on the cultivation of sugar in that island. Arrival of a Haytlen Vessel of War.

chinery to carry on the cultivation of augar in that island.

The Haytien brig-of-war Charlotte, which arrived at Port Royal on Tuesday ovening last, sainted the British commedore's ship and the fort at an early hour yesterday morning. The compliment was returned from the Imaum and the fort, in due form. The discharge of ordnance, at such an early hour, caused some little excitement to know what was the cause of it, many persons believing that the Adminal's ship had arrived at Port Royal; and others, after the firing of two guns, that the steamer with the mails, due to day, had come in before her time. The new Emperor is treading in the path of his fairfaced cotemporaries, and why should he not have his national ships too!

The Departure of the Highflyer.

[From the Kingston Journal Oct 27.] Her Majesty's screw steam frigate Highflyer, Her Majesty's screw steam frigate Highflyer, Captain Matron, left Port Royal early yeaterday morning, and went alongside Messrs. Hitchins & Co.'s wharf in this port to coal. That vessel will leave in a day or two for Trinidad, touching at Portau-Prince, to meet Vice Admiral Saymour at the former port. We understand that the Admiral iatends visiting Venezuela for the purpose of domanding payment of an amount due by that government to a British house in Caraccas; and after touching at a few ports, the Cumberland will come on to Port Reyal. Several persons of this city visited the Highflyer yesterday, and were highly gratified at the reception given to them by the commander and other officers, as well as at the appearance of that vessel.

Markets;

Kinesten, Nov. 10.—Cornmeal—28s by retail. Candles.—The stock is accumulating, and further receipts are anticipated. We report some operations in Jackson's at 7½d, per lb. Corn.—Abou 600 bags at 8s. and since, 9s. has been refused Flour—400 barrels Baitimore at 86s. 6d. Smaller parcels at 21s. Gold—American ½ to 1 per cent premium. Lard.—Market well supplied with American. at 8½d per lb. Lumber—White pine looking down; stock ample. The same with white codar shingles. Oil.—Cod, 2s. 7½d per gallon. Pork.—Mess has declined from last rates; stock very ample. Of rump, heavy supplies in first hands, with almost a total cereation of inquiry. Rise.—200 bags Bengal to arrive, at 16s. 9d. a 17s. Patna 17s. 9d. a 18s. per 160 lbs. There is not any Carolina is first bands. Tongues.—American pigs' are very abundant, with little inquiry.

Our New Granada Correspondence ASPINWALL, Nov. 5, 1852. The Progress of the Railroad-Health of the Isthmus -Treatment of Americans.

I arrived here in the good steamship Illinois, Lieutenent Hartstein, commander, in less than eight days from New York. In point of comfort and sailing qualities, the Illinois can't be beat, and a passage in her is rather to be enjoyed than dreaded, as as is usually the case in steamers running to this

I found the weather quite dry, and the place very bealthy, which had been represented to me in New York, as a grave yard. During the months of July and August, there was considerable sickness on the Isthmus-the cholera prevailing here at that timebut at this time, there is no more danger in crossing the Isthmus, than there would be in the middle of the dry sesson. To be sure, the road between Cruces and Panama is not in the best state, though I heard a man offer to bot he would go from this place to Panama in one day. It was predicted by many, that the rainy season would render the railroad inpassable, but, on the contrary, it is getting
better every day. The trains are running regularly,
and making good time. The road, I understand, is
progressing towards completion rapidly—there being
two thousand hands on the construction, and the
force increasing every day. Success to the enterprise. When we can get into the cars, and pass
through to Panama in less than two hours, who can
estimate the amount of travel which will pass over

prise. When we can get into the cars, and pass through to Panama in less than two hours, who can estimate the amount of travel which will pass over this route? What a great benefit will Americans have done to the world, and to this nation in particular. But will they be recompensed for it? One would suppose that an undertaking, so productive as this must inevitably be to this country, would be cherished, but, on the contrary, there is a jealousy existing, which will either end in defeating this magnificent work, or will require Uncle Sam to protect the interests of his citizens abroad.

By the consent of the citizens unanimously, the place was called Aspinwall, after one who, by his untiring zeal in the cause, well merited the compliment intended to be paid him. But the Americans were not to be gratified in their wishes; the junta at Panama negatived the proceedings, calling it Colon, and have made it a fine to make use of the word Aspinwall in any public document. Also, the railroad company secured the privilege of fixing port charges, evidently with the right to appoint a barbor master; but the government has appointed one, and, if I mistake not, it will be a bad bone of contention before the matter is over.

There is a growing disposition on the part of the authorities to provoke the Americans, both here and in Panama. Some of the most respectable

and in Panama Some of the most respectable Americans have been arrested, and confined in jail, without the slightest cause or offence. In one case, it was asserted that an irdividual had laughed at

an alcalde. It happened a short time since, that there was a disturbance between the natives and officers of the Panama Railread, at the other end of the line. An alcalde was duly informed of the disturbance, and promised to be on hand in the morning, to go up with them, and put the disturbers of the peace down. Where was he in the morning! Not to be found. And this same man, yesterday, with his posse cometatus, tore down the American flag, flying on one of the hotels here, and then tere it into shreds, while more than one hundred Americans were looking on. There were at least five hundred Americans in the place at the time; but they want peace, and looked on, and saw the pride of our land defiled by the contaminating touch of the officers of this pusillanimeus government. We don't pretend to the right to fly the American fits here; but we denounce the manner in which it was done, when a request to have it taken down would have been immediately complied with. There is an order of the Lone Star soon to be started here, for the extension of the area of American liberty.

ERSKINE.

## INTERESTING POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Names of the Candidates for Office. The Talk About the Country.

We give another list of candidates for office, ready to go to work on the 4th of March. We do not enderse any of them. They are altogether too many for us. We perform our part in giving the names :

NATIONAL OFFICERS NATIONAL OFFICERS.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

James Buchanaa. Pennsylvania.
George M. Dallas. do.
Caico Cushing. Massachuseits.
John A. Dix. Now York
Louis McLane. Maryland.
Lewis Cass. Michigan.
Daniel S. Dickinson. New York. FOR SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. Howell Cobb. Georgia.
Rebert J. Walker Mississippi.
William L. Marcy New York.
Albion R. Parris Maine.
R. M. T. Hunter. Virginia. John R. Thompson. New Jersey.
Daniel S. Dickinson. New York.
R. M. Saunders. North Carolina.
Thomas H. Bayly. Virginia. FOR SECRETARY OF WAR
Thomas H. Seymour ... Connection
James Shields ... Illinois.
A Bael ... Michigan.
William Allen ... Ohio.
Lawas L. Orr ... South Care

William Allen Ohio
James L Orr South Carolina.
William O Butler Kentucky
M C M Hammend South Carolina.
Augustus C Dodge Iowa
Thomas J Rusk Texas.
Gideon J Pillow Tennessee. Robert F. Steekton..... New York. 

Henry A Wise......Virginia.
Armistead Burt.....South Carolina 

POREIGN APPOINTMENTS.
Caleb Cushing, Mass. Minister
Henry A. Wise, Va. "
Pierre Soulé, La. "
Thos H Seymour, Coan "
Gideon J. Pillow, Tenn "
Lewis Case, Mich "
James Buchanan, Penn "

STATE OFFICERS. FOR HARBOR MASTERS.

W. Rayner,
J. C. Ratherford,
Henry J. Allen,
William Minor,
M. P Gale,
Reuben Bunn,
Thomas Farren,
Hiram V. Mason,
E. L. Donnathe Ten to be appointed fregory Thomas, Captain C. Mills, Captain A. Turnure, P. G. Maloney, Joseph Rose, Jr., Captain Brennan, James M. Smith, Walter Jayco. Walter Joyco, W. J. Brown,

M. J. Brown,

Interesting Discoveries in Persia.

[From the Boston Chronicle, Nov. 15]

We have had the pleasure of listening to a letter written in Persia, to a gentleman in this city, which gives an account of some recent and most interesting discoveries in that country. The writer is a scientific gentleman of the highest standing, an American, and one whose position in Persia is a pledge of the correctness of his details.

The line between Persia and Turkey has been defined with that exactness which peace and security demand, and soldiers have, by both governments, been placed upon the disputed territory to defend the rights of furkey and Persia. And for many years the soldiers have been in the practice of coming into collision. To avoid this bloodshed, and settle definitely the boundary line between the nations, Ergland and Russia have induced Persia to consent to a mixed commission which should combrace England, Russia and Persia. That commission is now engaged in establishing the line between Persia and Turkey. Col. Williams, well known to many Americans, and a man of character and talent, is the English commissioner.

In the prosecution of this work the commissioners have come upon the remains of the ancient palace Shushan, mentioned in the sacred books of Esther and Daviel, together with the tomb of Daniel, the Prophet. The locality answers to the received tradition of its position and the internal evidence, arising from its correspondence with the description of the palace recorded in the sacred batory, amount almost to demonstration. The reader can turn to Esther, chap. 1, v. 6, there he will read of a "pavement of red, and blue, and white, and black masible in that palace." That pavement still exists, and, as described by Colonel Williams, corresponds to the description given thus in the sacred history. And in the marble columns, dilapidated ruins, the eculpture and the remaining marks of greatness and glory that are scattered around, the commissioners read the exact truth of the record made by the s

read the exact truth of the record made by the sacred penman.

Nor far from the palace stands a tomb; on it is seniptured the figure of a man bound hand and foot, with a huge lion in the act of springing upon him to devour him. No history could speak more graphically the story of Daniel in the lion's den. The commissioners have with them an able corps of ongineers and selectific man, and most interesting discoveries may be expected. The Persian arrow heads are found upon the palace and the tomb. Glass bottles, elegant as those placed upon the toilet table of the ladies of our day, have been discovered, with other indications of art and refinement, which bear out the statements of the Bible. Plus, twenty-five hundred years after the historians of Esther and Daniel made their records, their histories are verified by the peaceful movements of the nations of our day.

Superior Court—Part Second.

Before Hon, Judge Campbell.

Nov. 17 — George Occar Bartell, against The New York and New Haven Rational Company.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a tobaccountal, against the above named company, to received on the 25th day of October, 1851, in consequence of a collision, at or near Williamstridge, in Westchester county, between the train coming down and the one going up, by which accident, the plaintiff received severe liquides and two or three broken ribs from which it was alleged that he was permanently lajured for life. A similar will was brought in this same court, last apring, by one Patrick Carroll for injuries received at the same time and by the same collision, which resulted in a verdict in his favor against the company, for the sum of \$4 (60). Irom the evidence, it appears that it was a frightful collision, by which two or three employees were instantly kined, but no passengers injured. Daneges are laid at \$10 (00). For defence it was contended by Misser.

James T. Brady, and Alexander Hamilton, Jr., that the plaintiff was a contributor to this own tojucy, by being is plaintiff was a contributor to this own tojucy, by being is a baggage car at the time of the societies, against the rules and regulations of the company, for which the defendance were not liable.